

URBAN DISTRICT OF
CHERTSEY



**ANNUAL
REPORT**

Smith

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1962



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ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,
Weybridge.
September, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chertsey Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report for 1962 on the health of the Chertsey Urban District.

The population at mid-year 1962 was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 41,790, an increase of 800 on that of the previous year. The number of births exceeded this increase by sixty-one, thereby indicating an outward migration of this number to other parts of the country.

The corrected birth-rate of 18.95 was higher than the provisional rate for England and Wales, which has been estimated at 18.0. The corrected death-rate was 11.15 compared to the national rate of 11.9.

At 13.94 the infant mortality rate shows a very slight increase but compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales, which remains at 21.6.

This year I have estimated the death-rate from motor vehicle accidents for two reasons; firstly we are periodically subjected to radio and television talks on accident prevention, particularly prior to Bank Holidays, by the Minister of Transport so that the matter is in everyone's mind and secondly I wanted to show how insignificant this rate of 0.05 is in your area as compared to bronchitis 0.65, heart disease 2.56, lung cancer 0.38, and other forms of cancer 1.63. It might be helpful if the Minister of Health could use the same media for a talk on the prevention of chest disease. In the course of a few minutes he could reach the homes of millions. How long would it take individual health educators to do this?

During the year all caravan occupiers were advised to see that their vans were adequately ventilated at night and that boiler grate flues were kept clear. This followed an incident in which a family was suffocated, but fortunately not fatally. In that particular episode the flue of the chimney was completely blocked whilst all windows and ventilators were closed because of the foggy weather. With a caravan population of approximately sixteen hundred it is very necessary to keep their health and welfare very much to the forefront.

The introduction of the Noise Abatement Act of 1960 has stimulated public interest and our attention has been directed to possible foci of excessive noise. There is no doubt, however, that the amount of aircraft noise in this area is excessive. Most of this emanates from jet planes and whilst much of it is acceptable by day it is reaching intolerable proportions by night, particularly during the months of August and September when many cheap night flights are operated.

There was a greater incidence of dysentery during 1962. This is a disease whose spread is aided by lowered standards of hygiene.

No cases of poliomyelitis were recorded, but this must not lead to public apathy towards vaccination.

1962 will be remembered for outbreaks of smallpox in the West Riding of Yorkshire and in South Wales. Although it appeared none of our population were directly affected there was a public demand for vaccination, which threw an extra burden on general practitioners and the health department. The doubling of the number of vaccinations during the year further testified to this.

At this stage in the introduction it is customary to acknowledge the help received during the year. I am indebted to all the staff of the health department, to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their encouragement and support and to the general practitioners for valued help and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. M. HAMILTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

Medical Officer of Health:

E. M. HAMILTON, M.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

(also acts as Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer for the North-Western Division, Surrey County Council).

Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. H. BIRCH, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

J. R. GREIG, M.A.P.H.I.

P. J. ADAMS, M.A.P.H.I. (resigned 17th September).

T. N. DARRAUGH, M.A.P.H.I. (from 19th November).

Mr. G. H. Birch holds the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health and Public Health Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Public Health Inspector and the Certificates of the Royal Society of Health as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods and as a Smoke Inspector.

Mr. J. R. Greig and Mr. T. N. Darraugh both hold the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health and Public Health Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Public Health Inspectors and the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health as Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods. In addition, Mr. Darraugh holds the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health as a Smoke Inspector.

Pests Officer:

G. A. SHERRIFFS.

Clerical Staff:

Office of the Medical Officer of Health.

Miss J. M. EGLON.

Miss Eglon is also responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge.

Office of the Public Health Inspector:

Mrs. A. M. STOKER.

Address of Medical Officer of Health:

Council Offices,

Weybridge.

Tel.: Weybridge 43811.

(Home: Byfleet 42915)

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	9,983
Estimated resident population mid-year 1962 (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	41,790
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books ...	10,246
Rateable Value	£561,353
A sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,320

Committees concerned with matters of Public Health.

1. Public Health Committee.
2. Housing (General) Committee.
3. Housing (Tenants) Committee.
4. Special (Public Relations) Committee.

Vital Statistics.

Live Births:	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	430	381	811
Illegitimate	22	28	50
	452	409	861
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	20.60
Rate per 1,000 population (after correction by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	...	...	18.95
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)	...	...	5.81
Stillbirths:			
Number	...	...	11
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	12.61
Total Live and Still Births	...	...	872
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	...	...	12
Infant Mortality Rates:			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	13.94
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	12.33
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	40.00
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births)	...	...	11.61
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	9.29
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	...	...	21.79
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):			
Number of deaths	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	0.00

	1961	1962
Number of Deaths	372	373
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	9.07	8.92
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	10.97	11.15
Natural increase of population during year by excess births over deaths	502	488
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	0.07	0.07
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population	0.39	0.67
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	0.02	Nil
Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	Nil	0.14
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	1.68	1.63
Death-Rate from Lung Cancer per 1,000 of the population	0.32	0.38
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	2.78	2.56
Death-Rate from Bronchitis per 1,000 of the population	0.38	0.65
Death-Rate from Motor Vehicle Accidents per 1,000 of the population	0.04	0.05

The following table shows the birth and death rate per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1961 and 1962.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Chertsey U.D. ...	* 19.83	* 18.95	* 10.97	* 11.15	13.73	13.94	1.13	0.00
England and Wales ...	† 17.4	† 18.0	† 12.0	† 11.9	† 21.6	† 21.6	† 0.34	† 0.35

* Corrected for age and sex distribution by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

† Provisional figures.

Infant Mortality.

The following table shows the cause of death in children under one year of age. It will be noted that nine of the twelve deaths occurred during the first four weeks and were mainly due to prematurity, congenital deformities or birth injuries resulting in haemorrhage.

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total number under 1 month
Prematurity	2	—	—	—	2
Congenital malformations	1	1	1	—	3
Subarachnoid haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	1
Intracranial haemorrhage	2	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1

Cause of death	1—3 months	4—6 months	7—9 months	10—12 months	Total number under 12 months
Pneumonia	1	1	—	—	2
Acute suppurative bronchitis	—	—	1	—	1

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	1	5
Tuberculosis, other forms	1	—	1
Syphilitic diseases	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	3	8
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	14	2	16
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	6	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	18	18	36
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	3
Diabetes	—	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	15	28	43
Coronary disease, angina	40	16	56
Hypertension with heart disease ...	2	2	4
Other heart disease	14	33	47
Other circulatory disease	4	10	14
Influenza	—	3	3
Pneumonia	16	12	28
Bronchitis	20	7	27
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	1	6
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	3	—	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	17	16	33
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
All other accidents	6	5	11
Suicide	3	3	6
Homicide and operations of war	—	1	1
ALL CAUSES ...	198	175	373

Byelaws in force in the District.

Byelaws in respect of New Streets	1926
„ „ Buildings	1953
„ „ Common Lodging Houses	1899
„ „ Nuisances	1899
„ „ Tents, Vans and Sheds	1936
„ „ Hackney Carriages	1957
„ „ Allotments	1907
„ „ Offensive Trades	1957

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory is located at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. Water, milk and ice-cream samples and specimens relating to infectious disease are sent there for examination and report. The Director, Dr. Cook, is always very willing over help and advice regarding outbreaks of infection.

Some specimens are also dealt with by the Laboratory at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Ambulance Control Station for the North-West area of the County is located at Guildford Road, Chertsey (tel. Ottershaw 543).

The St. John Ambulance Brigade also provide an ambulance from London Street, Chertsey (tel. Chertsey 3220).

Home Nursing and Midwifery.

The Surrey County Council maintains six whole-time trained nurses. Their addresses are as follows:—

Miss E. M. Aldworth	} 8, Weir Road, Chertsey.	Chertsey 3308
Miss M. Adams		
Miss E. J. McCarthy	} 13, Victory Park Road, Addlestone.	Weybridge 42084
Miss C. Cantrill		
Miss D. Woods	12, Rodwell Court, Addlestone.	Weybridge 48321
Mrs. E. Durbridge	31, Slade Road, Ottershaw.	Ottershaw 586.

Health Visitors.

Six County Health Visitors serve the district and their work takes in duties under the school medical, maternity and child welfare and other personal health services.

Home Help Service.

The County Council maintains from its Divisional Offices in Woking a service for the provision of home helps in maternity cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in homes when illness is present.

The "Neighbourly" Home Help Scheme continued to expand during the year and undoubtedly proved to be of much assistance to all concerned and in some measure relieved the demand for the ordinary Home Helps.

In an endeavour to deal more adequately with the problem of sub-standard premises, and where conditions had fallen below the normal standard of hygiene, the County Council introduced a system for making extra payments initially to Home Helps to clear up the premises and an additional plus rate where there was a continuing need to bring the premises up to a reasonable standard.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes:—

Centre	Address	Clinic	Day
Addlestone	S.C.C. Clinic, Everleigh, Crouch Oak Lane.	School Medical	Wed., Thurs., Friday a.m.
		Child Welfare	Every Fri., p.m.
		Ante-Natal	2nd and 4th Mon., p.m.
		Dental	Every Fri. a.m. and p.m.
		Remedial Exercises	Every Thurs. p.m.
Chertsey	S.C.C. Clinic, Stepgates.	Speech Therapy	Every Tues. p.m.
		Toddlers	Every Wed., p.m. 1st, 3rd and 5th Mon., p.m.
		School Medical	Every Weds., a.m.
		Child Welfare	Every Thurs., p.m.
		Toddlers	1st and 3rd Fri., p.m.
New Haw	S.C.C. Clinic, 175, Woodham Lane.	Eye	2nd and 4th Wed., p.m.
		Dental	Mon., Tues., Wed. a.m. and p.m.
		Speech Therapy	Every Mon., a.m. and p.m.
		Remedial Exercises	Every Tues. p.m.
		Immunisation	2nd Fri., a.m.
Ottershaw	Red Cross Hut, Coach Road.	Child Welfare	Every Tues., p.m.
		School Medical	Every Thurs. p.m.
		Ante-Natal	2nd and 4th Wed. p.m.
		Dental	Mon., Tues., Wed. and Thurs. a.m. and p.m.
		Remedial Exercises	Every Tues., a.m.
Ottershaw	Red Cross Hut, Coach Road.	Speech Therapy	Every Wed., a.m.
		School Medical & Child Welfare	Every Thurs., p.m.

Special Clinic Sessions for Dental Orthodontic work are also held as required.

Chest Clinics.

The district is served by the Chest Clinic at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, as follows:—

3rd Tuesday	5.0 p.m.
Thursdays	2.0 p.m.
Fridays	9.30 a.m.

Venereal Disease.

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area:—

GUILDFORD: Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males.—Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Mondays 3.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

KINGSTON: Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.

Females.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

WOKING: Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Males.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Hospitals.

The Woking and Chertsey Group Hospital Management Committee control the following:—

GENERAL HOSPITALS:

St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

The Hospital, Church Street, Weybridge.

MATERNITY:

Woking Maternity Home.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.

CHRONIC SICK:

Ottershaw Hospital, Ottershaw.

Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green, Egham.

Red Roses, Pine Grove, Weybridge.

Geriatric Services and the Care of the Chronic Sick.

Ottershaw and Northcroft (Egham) still continue to provide services for the chronic sick. Red Roses, Weybridge, was closed on the opening of Ellesmere Hospital in January, 1963.

National Assistance Act, 1947.

No action was required under this Act during the year. It is usual to use the powers of persuasion on old people living alone and in need of care and attention rather than taking measures under this Act.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Burial of the Dead.

Two burials under the above Act took place during the year.

Mortuaries.

One mortuary is provided for the Urban District and is situated at the Council's Depot, Fordwater Road, Chertsey.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

Three cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year. It is now questionable whether the notification of this disease serves any useful purpose.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria was once again absent and it was gratifying to note an increase in the number of immunisations against this disease.

The following table shows the number of diphtheria injections given during the year.

	<i>Year of Birth</i>							<i>Total</i>
	<i>1962</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1958</i>	<i>1953-57</i>	<i>1948-52</i>	
Primary Injections	218	426	66	22	16	48	18	814
Reinforcing Injections	—	11	11	6	23	319	53	423

Poliomyelitis.

It is satisfactory to report that poliomyelitis vaccination was actively continued and during the year the Ministry of Health introduced the use of a Trivalent Oral Vaccine for general use to persons within the priority categories. This vaccine can be used as substitution for, or in addition to, previous Salk injections as well as being used for primary courses of vaccination, three doses constituting a primary course. By the end of the year the demand for Oral vaccine almost entirely superseded the demand for the Salk type of vaccine.

During the year appointments were offered to all school children between the ages of five and twelve years who were due for a fourth dose of vaccine. With more plentiful supplies of vaccine fifteen open sessions were held at Chertsey, Addlestone and New Haw Clinics.

	<i>Born between 1943 & 30.6.62</i>	<i>Born between 1933 & 1942</i>	<i>Born between 1920 & 1932 & others in Priority Groups</i>
Vaccinated with 2 Salk or 3 Oral ...	10,571	3,494	3,897
Estimated Number in Group ...	11,270	6,000	—
This represents Protection rate of approximately ...	93.8%	58.2%	—
No. given 3rd Booster ...	9,582	3,007	3,353
No. given 4th Booster ...	3,542	—	—

Vaccination against Smallpox.

With cases of smallpox reported in the London, Midlands, West Riding of Yorkshire and South Wales areas it was natural there would be an increased demand for vaccination. These outbreaks showed us that successful vaccination in infancy did not necessarily prevent a person from getting smallpox, or indeed from succumbing. Recent successful vaccination, however, did give adequate protection. It would appear that in outbreaks of this kind vaccination should be first and foremost for contacts and others at risk. In this way any outbreak should be contained.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations notified during the year.

	<i>Age at Vaccination</i>					
	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2 to 4</i>	<i>5 to 14</i>	<i>15 & over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary Vaccination	492	168	152	328	44	1,184
Re-vaccination	—	—	18	177	112	307

Whooping Cough.

Nine cases of whooping cough were notified during the year. Protection against this disease is necessary at a very young age.

Primary injections were given as follows:—

<i>Year of Birth</i>							
<i>1962</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1958</i>	<i>1953-57</i>	<i>1948-52</i>	<i>Total</i>
218	424	64	21	13	11	4	755

Tetanus Injections.

The following number of injections against tetanus were given during the year:—

		<i>Age</i>		
		<i>0-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary Injections	...	720	154	874
Reinforcing doses	...	45	74	119

Dysentery.

The number of cases of dysentery reported showed a marked increase. This was mainly due to a large outbreak in a mental hospital where, as is understandable, the spread of infection is difficult to curtail.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Disease						Total Cases Notified
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	— 3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	...	...	...	...	...	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	8
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	—
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	—
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	136
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	9
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	70
Poliomyelitis—paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	—
Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	2

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).
According to Age Groups.

AGE	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis—paralytic	Poliomyelitis-non-paralytic	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Encephalitis	Malaria	Food Poisoning
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	61	5	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
10-15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	3	—	—	—	8	—	136	9	70	—	—	—	1	—	—	2

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.
The following cases occurred in County Schools:—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chickenpox ...	19	15	4	3	4	5	19	—	—	—	2	5
Mumps ...	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
German Measles	4	48	152	82	66	8	10	—	—	—	—	1

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years ...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
35-45 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55 years ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
55-65 years ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 upwards ...	4	—	—	—	2	1	1	—
TOTAL ...	8	3	1	—	4	1	1	—

Cases added to register during year:—

New cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Transfer into district ...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Cases removed from register during year	...	...	...	...	...	50
Total on register at end of year:—						
Pulmonary—Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Non-Pulmonary—Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Net decrease for the year	...	...	...	...	...	24

Home Conditions.

The Medical Officer of Health has detailed knowledge of the home conditions of all persons notified to him as suffering from tuberculosis from personal visits as well as from reports from the Health Visitor. He is thus in a position to advise on the housing requirements of the family concerned. The patient should be isolated at least to the extent of having a bedroom to himself. Advice is given on the necessity of strict precautions as to proper disposal of sputum and on general matters of hygiene.

Tuberculosis Care Committee.

The local area Care Committee includes the Chertsey district in its sphere of activities. It helps tuberculous persons and their families

who require assistance and advice. Cases were helped during the year with extra nourishment, clothing, household necessities and handi-craft materials. Children who were contacts with active cases at home were provided with seaside and country holidays.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was necessary under these Regulations regarding tuber-culous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

No action was needed for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis whose lodging or accommodation prevented the adoption of proper precautions in the control of the disease.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

The number of school children presenting themselves for B.C.G. vaccination remained satisfactory. The number of positive reactors is now very low and is a healthy sign.

Secondary and Grammar Schools:

No. in age group	...	...	...	...	...	812
No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	457
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	402
Percentage vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	49.5
Percentage tested and found to be positive	...	...	...	...	...	9.0
Percentage tested and found to be negative	...	...	...	...	...	91.0

Late Consents and School Leavers who did not accept at 13 years:

No. of consents	...	...	...	...	...	117
No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	91
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	78
Percentage tested and found to be positive	...	...	...	...	...	9.89
Percentage tested and found to be negative	...	...	...	...	...	90.11

Mass Radiography Service.

This covers the examination of the general public and organized groups of factory and office workers. During the year 1,670 examina-tions were carried out, of which 1,240 were males and 430 females.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The district is within the area of supply of the Woking and District Water Company. The water was found to be satisfactory in quality and in quantity. No bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water but chemical and bacteriological examinations were carried out on the treated water.

During the year twenty-one samples were taken by the Public Health Department and submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford. Three samples from a hotel were found to be heavily contaminated. On investigation, it was discovered that they had been taken from a storage cistern. The cistern was cleansed and subsequent samples were satisfactory. As an additional safeguard, a further tap was provided with water direct from the rising main.

Four samples were taken by the Council's Analyst and were examined bacteriologically, chemically and physically. The results of analyses are tabulated below:—

Date sample taken.	19th Jan.	29th May	15th Aug.	24th Oct.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C. in 72 hours on agar ...	140	17	56	320
Organisms per ml. at 20°C. in 72 hours on gelatine ...	20	6	20	48
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C. in 48 hours on agar ...	6	10	6	2
Coliform organisms ...	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1
Faecal Coli ...	do.	do.	do.	do.

Chemical Examinations in parts per million

Free Ammonia ...	0.060	0.144	0.024	0.024
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.216	0.132	0.072	0.066
Oxygen consumed from per- manganate (4 hours at 80°F.) ...	2.208	0.832	0.864	0.640

The bacteriological condition of the sample taken on the 24th October was due to local infection in the water tank.

The water is not liable to plumbo-solvent action and there was no form of contamination of the supply during the year.

Approximate number of dwelling houses with main water supplied direct to the houses	9,881
Estimated population supplied direct	38,158
Approximate number supplied by means of standpipes ...	20
Estimated population supplied by means of standpipes ...	82

In addition, there are 80 standpipes at various caravan sites, supplying a population of approximately 3,000.

There are still a number of premises, mainly caravans, which are dependent upon pumps or shallow wells for water supply. Where there is any contamination and an alternative supply is not reasonably practical residents are advised to boil all water before use.

Pump or Well Supplies.

Twenty-two samples were collected from pumps and wells, with the following results: —

	<i>Satisfactory.</i>	<i>Contaminated.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
From dwelling houses ...	5	9	14
From camping sites ...	3	5	8
	—	—	—
Totals ...	8	14	22
	—	—	—

During the year a supply of main water was provided to a number of riverside properties.

The provision of a main supply to a caravan site at Addlestone was still under negotiation at the end of the year, the major obstacle being the obtaining of a wayleave through private land.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Work on the Main Sewerage Scheme at Lyne progressed and was near completion at the end of the year.

Rivers and Streams.

Several cases of alleged pollution were investigated with the Thames Conservancy Officers.

Closet Accommodation.

				<i>Pail or Tub Closets.</i>	<i>"Elsan" type Closets.</i>
Addlestone Ward	...	...	...	12	426
Chertsey Ward	...	...	...	20	473
Outer Ward	...	...	...	52	231
New Haw Ward	...	...	...	7	8
				—	—
			Totals	...	91
				—	—
					1,178

The majority of the "Elsan" type closets are on caravan sites and houseboats.

One hundred and twenty-seven closets were emptied weekly under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector. This work is carried out by means of Cesspool Emptiers adapted for the purpose.

Public Cleansing.

Street Cleansing and the disposal of house and trade refuse and salvage are under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor, who has supplied the following details:—

<i>Salvaged materials sold during the year:</i>		tons	cwts.
Waste paper		187	7 $\frac{3}{4}$

Cesspool Emptying.

This work is carried out under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Four 800-gallon Dennis Cesspool Emptiers are in use whole-time, each vehicle being specially equipped for dealing with the contents of pail closets.

The vehicles are equipped with deodorising units and these considerably reduce the offensive smell arising during the emptying of cesspools.

The following work was carried out during the year:—

Number of premises where cesspools were emptied	...	583
Number of loads removed from all sources		10,617 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total volume removed from all sources:—		8,537,200 gallons

INTRODUCTION TO THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

I should like to report briefly on several items directly concerning my section of the department. Firstly, we were all sorry when Mr. Adams left the service of the Council to take up an appointment as Public Health Officer to the Kingborough Council, Tasmania. He was a very capable and likeable person and carries best wishes for a successful future in his new land.

It is worthy of note that yet again the number of loads removed from cesspools reached a record figure and indicates the continued loyalty of the personnel engaged on the service.

Two matters on which the public are placing much more emphasis are flies and noise. It was rare indeed to receive complaints of either ten years and more ago, but a fair proportion of time is given to them now.

Probably the most outstanding feature of the year was when the Council became the Food & Drugs Authority on the 1st April and the paragraph dealing with this subject indicates the work carried out in this field.

The report under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act shows that there is no great falling off in the number of infested properties and proves again that any relaxation of vigilance would soon result in the rat population increasing.

I should like to express my appreciation and gratitude for the assistance and loyalty of the staff under my control, and of the continued support and confidence of the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and the Council.

G. H. BIRCH,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated)	
Regulations	174
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public	
Health Act	247
Dwelling houses visited with respect to water supply	150
Dwelling houses inspected with respect to drainage, closet	
accommodation and bath accommodation	320
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on	
complaint, enquiries re infectious disease, etc.	1,441
Visits to houses with respect to infestation or dirty conditions	17
Visits to houses re dustbins	94
Visits to houses for purpose of examination of bedding and	
furniture of prospective tenants for houses	131
Premises inspected as regards accommodation and over-	
crowding	42
Inspections of Meat at Slaughterhouses	348
Inspections of Dairies	23
Inspections of Food at Shops	51
Inspections of Knackers Yard and Slaughterhouses	40
Inspections of Offensive Trade Premises	3
Inspections of Factories	99
Inspections of Common Lodging House	13
Inspections of Ice Cream Stores, etc.	51
Inspections of Tents, Vans, etc.	150
Inspections of Ponds, etc., re Mosquito control	5
Inspections of Food Premises (Hygiene)	275
Inspections under Shop Acts	87
Inspections under Rent Act, 1957	68
Inspections under Clean Air Act	95
Inspections under Noise Abatement Act	66
Inspections under Litter Act	3
	3,993
Re-inspections	722
Total	4,715

Other Matters.

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	252
Number of rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease					4
Number of verminous rooms cleansed	...	...	...		20
Number of samples of Ice Cream taken for analysis			...		42
Number of Iced Lollies taken for analysis	...	...	...		16
Number of samples of Milk taken for analysis			...		87
Number of samples of Water taken for analysis	...	...			43
Number of samples of other foods and drugs taken for analysis					55

Preliminary Notices.

Number of Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	106
Number of Preliminary Notices complied with		...	...	73

(This number includes premises dealt with prior to 1962.)

Statutory Notices.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Section	Served	Complied with	Work executed by L.A. in default
39	1	—	—
45	1	2	—
75	1	—	—
93	2	3	—

HOUSING ACT, 1957.

Section	Served	Complied with	Work executed by L.A. in default
26	1	1	—

CHERTSEY U.D.C. ACT, 1956.

Section	Served	Complied with	Work executed by L.A. in default
41	1	1	—
Nuisance Bye-laws ...	—	—	—

(The number includes Notices served prior to 1961.)

Defects remedied and work carried out as a result of the Public Health Inspector's representations.

Roofs repaired	14
Eaves-gutters repaired	9
Rainwater pipes repaired or replaced	7
Means of disposal provided for rainwater	1
Chimneys repaired	10
External walls repaired	14
Windows repaired	21
Window sills repaired	12
Doors repaired	9
Floors repaired	13
Exterior of premises painted	4
Plastering to walls repaired	12
Ceilings repaired	8
Grates and stoves renewed or repaired	3
Sub-floor ventilation improved	1
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	3
Drains repaired or cleansed	10
Cesspools provided or repaired	2
W.C.'s repaired	6
Dustbins provided	18
Yards paved or repaired	4
Offensive accumulations removed	4
Premises provided with main water supply	21
Rooms, passages and staircases re-decorated	8
Other matters remedied	14

Factories Act, 1937.

Ninety-nine inspections of factories were made during the year and attention called to defects and want of cleansing, etc.

Work carried out as follows:—

Sanitary conveniences repaired	5
Sanitary conveniences provided	1
Other matters remedied	1

1.—Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	14	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	153	65	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	20	—	—
TOTAL ...	176	99	4	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	5	5	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	7	7	—	3	—

(Defects remedied includes premises dealt with prior to 1962.)

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel: Making, etc.	5	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.

The one Common Lodging House in the district is situated in the Chertsey Ward, and is registered to accommodate forty-three lodgers. During the year, 13 visits were made to the premises which were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner and to comply with the byelaws.

A considerable number of tent and van dwellers continue to visit the district during the year and encamp on certain areas for variable periods. Many of these are engaged on agricultural work for farmers within the district.

Clean Air.

A number of complaints were investigated and appropriate action taken as necessary.

A close check is made of the heights of proposed chimneys in any new industrial development where plans are submitted and a number of cases were referred back to architects for amendment.

Fly Control at Refuse Tips.

The various refuse tips were treated as necessary throughout the Spring, Summer and Autumn months, twenty-six visits being made. A malathion powder is used, and it is notable that neither wasps nor crickets are evident with this treatment.

Eradication of Insect Pests.

The Council now undertakes a scheme for the destruction of insect pests in private houses at a fixed charge. It is felt that uniform treatment is more satisfactory. Where structural works are required, such as removal of slates, floorboards, etc., this is the responsibility of the occupiers, but advice is given when required.

Twenty-five wasps nests and eighteen other insect infestations were destroyed.

During the late Summer, a number of complaints of heavy infestations were received from residents in a part of Ottershaw, the insect being the lesser house fly.

Observations made by the residents suggested a nearby poultry farm was a contributory factor, but investigations at the farm did not disclose any undue number of flies for such an establishment.

Nevertheless, the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was called on for advice, as a result of which the farmer agreed to co-operate in experimenting with the "fly-string" method of control. This has been developed in America and has been found successful in some parts of England. The strings are impregnated with a special long-life insecticide and are hung in the poultry houses. It is simple and cheap, and has the advantage that the strings only require treating twice during the breeding season.

It will be interesting to note results next year and subsequently.

Pest Control.

A Pests Officer is engaged whole-time on this work and the Ministry's recommended methods of control and disinfection are employed. The following table summarises the work carried out during the year under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949:—

TYPE OF PROPERTY	RECORD OF COMPLAINTS						RECORD OF DISTRICT SURVEY				TREATMENT		Number of premises awaiting treatment at end of year	Total visits re survey, complaints and treatments
	Number of complaints of infesta- tion by		Number of premises found infested by		Number not infested		Number of premises inspected during survey	Number of premises found to be infested by		Number of treatments carried out by	L.A. Occupier			
Rats	Mice	Major	Minor	Rats	Mice	Major	Minor	Rats	Mice					
Local Authority ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	5	—	23	—	—	81
Dwelling Houses ...	98	12	—	98	12	—	844	—	—	—	115	—	—	1277
Business Premises, etc.	30	11	—	30	11	—	219	1	26	5	79	—	—	1067
Agricultural Premises ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	2	—	—	2	—	—	28
TOTALS	128	23	—	128	23	—	1096	4	31	5	219	—	—	2453

The sewers were test baited during the summer. A small infestation in a branch sewer in Addlestone was dealt with, and subsequent test baiting of the branch proved negative.

Rag Flock Act, 1951.

Flock used by upholsterers in the area is guaranteed to meet the requirements of the Rag Flock Act. Flock removed from old bedding and upholstered furniture is destroyed.

There are two registered premises in the district.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Three licences were granted during the year.

Swimming Pools.

There are no public or private swimming pools to which the general public have access.

Samples of water from swimming pools at two schools and from a water used by a local swimming club proved to be of a reasonable standard.

Schools.

There are fourteen County Primary schools, four secondary schools, one Grammar school, four Boys' Colleges and several private schools within the district. All obtain their drinking water from the main supply of the Woking and District Water Company.

One Council school and one Boys' College are provided with cesspool drainage, one Boys' College is drained on the septic tank system, one Boys' College and two private schools are provided with a complete private drainage system, and the remainder all have main drainage.

Housing Act, 1957—Overcrowding.

All cases of overcrowding coming to notice are referred to the Housing Committee for rehousing as and when accommodation becomes available.

Housing.

At the end of the year, one thousand, five hundred and thirty-two new houses and flats had been completed by the Local Authority since 1945. One hundred and forty-four family units were rehoused in Council houses or requisitioned houses. There still remains a waiting list of one thousand and eighteen applicants. The ever increasing demand for craftsmen and skilled labour by new trading estates and adjacent factories keeps this figure at a consistently high level.

Special consideration is given to the rehousing of families where there is an infectious and notified case of tuberculosis and where there are young children at risk, the aim being to give each infectious case a separate bedroom.

Housing Act, 1957, Parts II and III.

During the year, three Demolition and one Closing Orders were made, ten families were re-housed, and 3 houses were demolished.

One house subject to a Closing Order was reconditioned during the year, and the Order was revoked.

Rent Act, 1957.

Eight applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received and the following table indicates the position regarding applications at the end of the year: —

Applications for Certificates Received	Notices of Proposal to issue Certificates served	Cases where work carried out after notice of proposal	Undertakings to carry out work received		Certificates issued	Applications for cancellation of Certificates received	Certificates cancelled
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory			
8	8	None	5	1	3	5	4

(Figures include applications received prior to 1962.)

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

The number of complaints of noise has increased considerably since this Act came into force. Although this is perhaps the most complex and difficult of the statutory nuisances to deal with, improvements were effected in a number of cases by insulating machine shops, fitting volume controls to loud-speakers and discontinuing the use of machinery at night.

The acquisition of a sound level meter during the year proved of great benefit in assessing noise.

Generally speaking, managements are found to be sympathetic and co-operative when the problem is realised.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.

Eighteen inspections were made in connection with the provision of sanitary conveniences at agricultural premises, and appropriate action taken where necessary.

Caravan Sites.

1. MUNICIPAL SITES.

Brackendene Site, Addlestone.

This site was acquired by the Council in 1959, with the intention of running it down in numbers over the next few years. There were one hundred and four caravans on the site at the end of the year, a reduction of forty-nine compared with the number taken over.

Heathervale Site, New Haw.

This site remained fully occupied, the number of caravans being ninety-nine.

2. PRIVATE SITES.

Licences were issued in respect of several small sites during the year under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

An appeal against certain Conditions attached to site licences, which will affect all licences, had not been resolved at the end of the year.

Licensing Act, 1961.

Under this Act all clubs have to be licensed to sell intoxicating liquor and local authorities can object to the granting of licences on certain grounds.

In only one case was it found necessary to recommend opposition to a licence, where the premises did not comply with Section 89 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and certain Food Hygiene Regulations.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations of 1949 the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for the supervision of clean milk production on the farm.

When unsatisfactory and unhygienic conditions are found in dairy farms on inspection by the Medical Officer of Health, these cases are reported to the County Inspector for necessary action.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949.

On taking over as the Food and Drugs Authority on 1st April, the Council again became responsible for licensing and sampling under the Regulations.

No licences were issued during the year.

Milk Samples.

Seventy-two samples of Milk were collected as follows:—

	<i>Collected at Dairies.</i>	<i>Collected on Delivery.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pasteurised Milk	22	40	62
Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	—	—	—
Sterilised Milk	3	7	10

All but one of the samples were satisfactory.

All milk produced and retailed in the district is now “specially designated,” that is, pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. This Milk Order came into operation in 1954. Tests are regularly carried out on samples to ensure purity and adequate pasteurisation.

Milk Production.

Seven dairy farmers were producing milk for sale, as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Mrs. E. M. Cannon, Fan Court Gardens, Longcross.

Sir W. D. Vernon, Anningsley Park, Ottershaw.

Mr. A. E. Cawley, Home Farm, Ottershaw.

Mr. C. Hillman, Almnors Farm, Lyne.

Mr. A. E. Packer, Elm Farm, Lyne.

Mr. A. Seys, Hardwick Court Farm, Chertsey.

Mr. C. Vincent, Beomonds Farm, Chertsey.

Meat.

The one licensed slaughterhouse continued in use during the year.

Co-operative relations have continued to exist between the trade and the Local Authority and its Officers. A large percentage of the animals killed has been consigned to the London Markets.

Three hundred and forty-eight visits were made to the slaughterhouse during the year for the purpose of examination of carcasses and offals.

The following were the number inspected:—

Cattle, 488. Calves, 269. Sheep, 441. Pigs, 4,999.

The total weight of meat, etc., condemned was 14,127 lbs.

The following are details of Meat, etc., condemned:—

BEASTS:—							lbs.
8	Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	79
9	Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	250
126	Livers and Parts of 52 Livers	...	...	...	...	...	2,084
41	Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	490
8	Melts	...	...	...	...	...	16
2	Stomachs	...	...	...	...	...	28
2	Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	10
2	Skirts	...	...	...	...	...	4
2	Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	...	40
2	Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	1,035
CALVES:—							
5	Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	113
8	Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	18
1	Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	...	6
PIGS:—							
162	Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	1,686
32	Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	3,237
144	Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	2,230
179	Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	984
462	Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	448
335	Livers	...	...	...	...	...	642
39	Mesenteries and Stomachs	...	...	...	...	...	340
34	Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	17
94	Tops	...	...	...	...	...	229
40	Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	51

SHEEP:—						lbs.
2	Parts of a Carcase	...	...	...	...	2
5	Plucks	...	...	...	...	26
26	Livers	...	...	...	...	62
						lbs. 14,127

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known ...	110	378	269	441	4,999
Number inspected	110	378	269	441	4,999
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCU- LOSIS AND CYSTICERCI: Whole carcases condemned ...	—	2	5	—	32
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	16	180	4	33	1,231
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than tuberculo- sis and cysticeri	14.5%	48.1%	3.3%	7.4%	25.2%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	1	—	—	23
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with tuberculosis ...	—	0.2%	—	—	0.4%
CYSTICERCOSIS: Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	3	1	—	—	—
Carcases submit- ted to treatment by refrigeration	3	1	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—

Disposal of Meat Unfit for Human Consumption.

The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations, 1960, brought about welcome changes in the disposal of unfit meat.

Arrangements continued for all such meat and offal from the slaughterhouse to be sterilised at the local knacker's yard, and similar arrangements will be made in the case of any unfit meat arising at butchers' shops etc.

The regulations give a reasonable measure of control to Local Authorities over meat from knacker's yards and pet meat shops.

Shops Act, 1950.

Eighty-seven visits were made and the following improvements made:—

Ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	4
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955/60.

The Health Department paid particular attention to window displays and displays of food not under glass on counters and in two cases were successful in persuading shop managements to instal protective display counters.

Two hundred and seventy-five visits were made in connection with hygiene in food premises, preliminary notices were served, requiring works to be carried out, 29 were complied with, this latter figure including notices served prior to 1962.

The following improvements were carried out during the year:—

Waste receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	7
Food rooms re-decorated	...	...	...	...	15
Constant hot water provided	...	...	...	...	5
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	2
Protective display cases provided	...	...	...	...	2
Sanitary conveniences repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	3
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	5
Clothing lockers provided	...	...	...	...	4
Other matters remedied	...	...	...	...	7

Number of Food Premises in the Area:—

Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	24
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ice-cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Confectioners (Ice-cream and Sweets)	...	...	...	...	...	34
General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	83
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	24
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	...	...	...	...	...	12
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	21
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	15
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	4
Licensed Houses and Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	57
Food Factories	...	...	...	...	...	1

Number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act:—

Sausage and Pressed Meat Manufacturers, etc.	...	29
Ice-Cream Stores and Manufacturers	...	114

Number of Distributors registered under the Milk and

Dairies Regulations, 1959	...	...	...	...	15
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Unsound Food.

Fifty-one inspections of food in shops were made during the year, the following being details of the food found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption, all being disposed of at the Council's Refuse Tip:—

	lbs.
Beef	201
Pork	6
Lamb	100
1 Tin Hamburgers	3
Sundry Frozen Foods	219
36 Tins Luncheon Meat, Corned Beef	128
16 Tins Ham	89
13 Tins Tomatoes	21
5 Tins Vegetables	10
3 Tins Milk	2
56 Tins Fruit	204
11 Tins Soup and Stewed Steak	16
5 Tins Fish	15

Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

The Council became the Food & Drugs Authority for their district on the 1st April, this work having previously been undertaken by the Surrey County Council.

The following table indicates the combined work carried out during the year: —

Articles Sampled	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Almond Paste	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beer	—	1	1	—	—	—
Butter	—	2	2	—	—	—
Brandy Butter	—	1	1	—	—	—
Canned Meat and Vegetables (Cooked)	—	6	6	—	—	—
Confectionery (Chocolates)	2	1	3	—	—	—
Confectionery (Flour)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cornflour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream	3	1	4	—	—	—
Cream Cheese (Soft)	—	1	1	—	1	1
Chutney	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish and Meat Paste	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flavouring Essences	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Drinks and Ginger Beer	—	4	4	—	—	—
Fruit Jelly	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glucose and Glucose Tablets	—	2	2	—	—	—

Articles Sampled	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Ice-cream ...	1	2	3	—	—	—
Kidneys ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Margarine ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Medicinal Tablets ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
Milk ...	32	1	33	—	—	—
Milk Caramels ...	—	2	2	—	1	1
Pastry and Pudding Mixes ...	—	4	4	—	—	—
Pepper ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Prawns (Bottled) ...	—	1	1	—	1	1
Preserves ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
Salad Dressing ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sauces ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sausages ...	1	—	1	1	—	1
Sugar ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tea ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Wines and Spirits ...	5	—	5	—	—	—
Yogurt ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	45	51	96	1	3	4

The following are the details of the adulterated or irregular samples and the action taken.

Soft Cream Cheese. Sample taken by Surrey County Council.

Contained 36.9% of milk fat. Public Analyst of opinion such cheese should contain not less than 50% milk fat. Food Standards Committee has since recommended a milk fat content of at least 45%, but the recommendation has not yet been implemented.

Milk Caramels. Although described as "Milk" Caramels, analysis showed the article contained not more than 0.1% milk fat and 5.1% skimmed milk solids, and it was felt that the description was misleading.

Following informal discussions and formal representations from the Council, the manufacturers undertook to rename the article "Swiss" Caramels.

Bottled Prawns. Although not unfit for human consumption, these were found to be deteriorated in taste and appearance through prolonged storage. It was not possible to obtain a formal sample, as the remainder of the consignment had been withdrawn from sale and disposed of.

Pork Sausages. These contained 414 parts per million S.O.2, although this was not declared. Matter immediately rectified on representation.

Sale or Manufacture of Ice-cream.

There are one hundred and fourteen premises on the Register, two premises being used for the manufacture of ice-cream. The remaining premises are used for the retail sale only of ice-cream.

During the year, 51 visits were made to registered premises and, where necessary, attention was called for improvements.

Forty-two samples of ice-cream were collected for analysis, with the following results:—

Grade	I.	...	...	...	40
"	II.	...	...	...	1
"	III.	...	...	...	1
"	IV.	...	...	...	—

These grades refer to the degree of bacteriological purity. Grades I and II are considered of a satisfactory standard. When samples fall into Grades III and IV a careful check is made at the plants concerned and manufacturers are advised on cleansing, sterilisation and hygienic preparation.

In addition, 16 iced lollies were collected, two were found to have a high bacterial count, but repeat samples were satisfactory.

Printed by
Charles Burrell & Son
Printers & Stationers
Clay Corner, Chertsey
Surrey